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Immunisation side effects fact sheet

Vaccination is a vaccine therapy (usually injectable) that helps the immune system prepare for future infection control. Vaccines often contain trace amounts of viruses, dead or vulnerable bacteria, or parts of them. Some vaccines contain broken toxins produced by pathogenic bacteria. Once the body, the immune system will react with a vaccine without you actually experiencing the disease. This reaction also means that if the same organism causing the disease touches the immune system in the future, your body is able to create antibodies that can stop the disease from getting sick. Some vaccines need to be given more than once (i.e. 'booster' vaccination) to make sure the immune system can overcome a real infection in the future. Some vaccines, such as the seasonal influenza vaccine, are only protective for a short period of time, because the organism itself can change over time. That's why it's recommended that a person get the current influenza vaccine every year. Vaccines and immunization are helpful vaccines when you are given a vaccine (usually by injection). Immunization is what happens in your body after getting vaccinated. The vaccine stimulates the immune system so that it can recognize the disease and protect it from future infections (i.e., become immune to infection). Vaccination and immunization are often used interchangeably, but their meanings are not exactly the same. All medicines, including vaccines, are constantly monitored for safety and potential side effects. The likelihood that it will cause you or your child serious harm is very low, and vaccination is less harmful than the alternative to the disease. You or your child should have all the recommended vaccines at recommended times, unless your health professional advises you not to get them for medical reasons. For example, if you have a weakened immune system due to another infection or medications that you take to suppress the immune system. Before you or your child has any vaccinations, always inform your doctor if you or your child has any allergies, or have had any reactions to the vaccine in the past. This is because very rarely, some people may be allergic to part of the vaccine. What are the side effects of vaccines? Most vaccine-related side effects are minor and usually go away within a few days. The most common side effects* for almost all vaccines are: fever (temperature higher than 38.5°C) redness, swelling and tenderness at the injection site, fatigue and nausea. Vomiting, diarrhea and muscle or joint pain occur less frequently * common: 1 to 10 in every 100 people will suffer from these side effects. Who can I ask for side effects? If you are concerned that you or your child has been Effects related to vaccine, seeking medical advice. To report and discuss possible side effects, contact The Harmful Drug Events (AME) line on 1300 134 237 from anywhere in Australia (Monday-Friday, 9am-5pm AEST). Fever is common in young children, especially after vaccination, but it is usually mild. Fever doesn't necessarily mean your baby has a serious illness. In fact, fever helps the body's immune system fight infection. Seek medical advice if your child has a fever - bulging fontanelle (soft spot on the baby's head) - vomiting or diarrhea - you can not wake them or they are unusually sleepy - Rash - they've had a seizure or spasm for the first time, or one lasts more than 5 minutes. What will help protect my child? If your baby has a fever: Let him rest lightly, but make sure they don't get cold or drink plenty of clear liquids (for example, small amounts of water or diluted fruit juice) if your baby is younger than 6 months old give him pre-chilled water, breast milk or bottles of formula. Fever helps the body's immune system fight infection, so there is no need to treat your child's fever with a drug (paracetamol or ibuprofen), unless the fever makes them uncomfortable or miserable. When should fever be treated with medication? If your child has a temperature higher than 38.5°C after vaccination (or at any other time) and this makes him uncomfortable or miserable, paracetamol or ibuprofen can be given to help relieve any discomfort. Paracetamol or ibuprofen may reduce a child's temperature, but the goal is not to restore his temperature to normal. Fever helps the body's immune system fight infection. Just give your child paracetamol or ibuprofen at doses and times recommended by your doctor or pharmacist, or read the instructions on the medication label. Do not give more than the recommended dose and do not give it for more than two days without seeking medical advice. Beware of double medications - paracetamol is a common ingredient in many medications, so it is important to check the active ingredients on naming any other drugs to avoid doubling and giving your child other medications that also contain paracetamol. Fever and seizures some children can have a seizure or a seizure if their temperature suddenly rises. This is called febrile convulsions. Regardless of vaccination, at the age of 5 years, about 3% of all children have suffered from febrile convulsions. While these convulsions may worry you, they do not cause long-term health effects. Talk to your doctor if you are concerned about febrile convulsions. Seek medical advice immediately if your child has taken one for the first time, or it lasts more than 5 minutes. For more information on febrile seizures, read this fact sheet. It is not recommended what to do with the fever that causes your baby to stoop (lukewarm), cold water or a damp cloth. This can actually increase your body temperature by narrowing your child's blood vessels in order to keep the body warm. Unless your child has a history of seizures, it is not recommended to give paracetamol at the time of vaccination to prevent fever. This is because fever is generally not harmful — it actually helps the body fight infection. Measles, mumps and rubella (rubella) are all infectious diseases caused by viruses. These diseases can cause serious complications — especially rubella infection in unborn children — and can sometimes be fatal. MMR is a complex vaccine that protects you from these three diseases. Measles is a very contagious disease. It spreads when saliva drops containing the virus are inhaled in by others. This can happen when an infected person sneezes or coughs. You can pick up measles if you are in the same room as an infected person, and for up to two hours after a person with measles leaves the room (for example, in the waiting room of the doctor or accident and emergency department). Complications of measles include ear and lung infections. One in every 1,000 children who get measles will get encephalitis (encephalitis). Children with encephalitis are at risk of brain damage or death. Mumps affects the salivary glands. It spreads when saliva drops containing the virus are inhaled in by others. This can happen when a person with mumps sneezes or coughs. Mumps can also spread through direct contact with infected saliva. Complications of mumps include: hearing loss due to nervous encephalitis (encephalitis) (1 in 200 people) infections of the ovary, pancreas, liver and heart infections of the testicles that can cause infertility in men (this is rare). Rubella (rubella) is spread when saliva drops containing the virus are inhaled by others. This can happen when an infected person sneezes or coughs. Complications of rubella infection include encephalitis (encephalitis) and low levels of white cells and platelets in the blood, but these are rare. The most important reason for testing against rubella is to protect women and their unborn children from exposure to the disease. Women who develop German herding in the first 20 weeks of pregnancy are not only at risk of miscarriage, but are very likely to pass it on to their unborn child, causing a condition called congenital rubella Congenital rubella syndrome can cause a child to be born with one or more of the following defects: defects to human blindness brain damage. Who should be vaccinated? Children - MMRV can be given to children who are 18 months who have been vaccinated with mmr vaccine in 12 months. The government's work on the issue of the women's health programme is a matter of concern. Adults - All adolescents and adults who have not been vaccinated against measles, mumps or rubella, or who have not received two doses of a measles vaccine should be vaccinated with the MMR vaccine. If you're unsure, see your doctor about whether you should be vaccinated. Adults who need an MMR vaccine can be vaccinated at their own expense. Pregnant women - MMR vaccine is not given to pregnant women. Pregnant women who believe they have rubella, or believe they have been exposed to German measles, should seek medical advice as soon as possible. Women of childbearing age - If you do not have an MMR vaccine, you should be vaccinated at least 28 days before pregnancy, or immediately after birth. If you have just been vaccinated with MMR, you should avoid getting pregnant for 28 days after vaccination. The MMR vaccine does not cause autism. The flu vaccine protects you from influenza, a common disease caused by influenza viruses (A and B). The infection affects the nose, throat, bronchi, and sometimes the lungs. Influenza viruses are always changing. Therefore, each year the flu vaccine also changes to contain the strain of the virus likely to be around during the current flu season. To stay protected, it is recommended that you have vaccination every year. The flu virus can spread very easily. When an infected person sneezes or coughs, drops containing the influenza virus are released into the air. These drops can be breathed in by others or ground on a surface that someone can touch. Who should be vaccinated? Annual flu vaccination is recommended for anyone over 6 months of age. You can read more about influenza vaccines and children on this page. Vaccination is highly recommended if you have a current medical condition that may become worse due to an influenza infection. Pregnant women can receive the flu vaccine at any stage during pregnancy. Take the flu vaccine in the fall if you are pregnant or planning to do so during the winter. Women who breastfeed can receive a flu vaccine. You can read more about getting vaccinated on this web page. Who is eligible for free flu vaccines? Every year, many Australians have access to the free flu vaccine as part of the national immunization programme. Your health professional will know if you are eligible. Eligible persons include: 65-year-olds and pregnant women throughout the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples People between the ages of 6 months and people generally with certain medical conditions, including severe asthma, heart disease or diabetes health care workers (different states and territories have different criteria). You can read more about the National Immunization Program on this web page. Different vaccines are available for different age groups. Make sure your vaccination provider knows the age of the person who is vaccinated, so that they can give the correct dosage and brand. It's important to note that while the flu vaccine may be free for you, your service provider may still charge a consulting fee. What can stop the spread of influenza? Vaccination is the most effective way to reduce the effect of influenza on society. There are other actions that people can take to help stop the spread of this infectious virus. These include: wash hands regularly, preferably with soap and water, before and after touching others, before dealing with nose and mouth casing food with tissue, or your elbow, when sneezing or coughing tissue used away do not immediately share personal items such as cups, plates and knives at home when you are sick. You can pick up typhoid by eating or drinking contaminated food or water. Typhoid symptoms vary but can include fever, fatigue, malaise, abdominal problems and cough. Typhoid is common in developing countries including India, most countries in Southeast Asia, and Papua New Guinea. Anyone travelling to a country where typhoid is present should be vaccinated, which may be at higher risk of infection. There are two types of typhoid vaccine, one of which is injected and the other is given orally (orally). Neither vaccine provides protection for more than 3 years, so if you are traveling to a country where typhoid is found, and there have been about 3 years since the last vaccination, you may need to be re-vaccinated. Pregnant Women - Tell your doctor if you are pregnant or can be pregnant because some typhoid vaccines should not be given to pregnant women (i.e., a humiliating oral vaccine). If you are pregnant and you have to travel to a country where typhoid exists and the water quality is poor, your doctor may recommend vaccination with an injectable typhoid vaccine, as you will be at increased risk of infection. Women who breastfeed - There is no known risk to your baby if you are vaccinated with typhoid vaccine during breastfeeding. The tetanus vaccine protects you from the poison (poison) produced by the tithytrium titanium bacteria that cause tetanus (also known as lockjaw). Bacteria grow in soil and feces (for example, compost), but can be found anywhere in the environment. If you have a wound or wound in your hand, for example, the wound can become contaminated with bacteria, which then enter the bloodstream. You can't pick up tetanus from other people. Tetanus can be fatal. The Affects nerves in the brain and spinal cord (central nervous system). This in turn causes stiffness in the neck, shoulder, jaw muscles (jaw lock), breathing difficulties, difficulty speaking, painful muscle spasms and abnormal heartbeats. Who should be vaccinated? The tetanus vaccine is given as part of a common vaccine. There are three vaccines and two supportive vaccinations given at different ages. Although tetanus is rare in Australia, it is important to make sure you are vaccinated, so you can be infected even if you have a relatively small wound or wound (for example, when gardening). Tetanus infection occurs mainly among older people who have not been vaccinated or vaccinated for a long time. A full cycle of vaccines will protect you from infection for many years. Children - As part of the national immunization programme, a free joint vaccine is given to all children aged 6 weeks to two months, at 4 months, and again at the age of 6 months. Two enhanced vaccinations are recommended at the age of 18 months and 4 years. Older children are usually given an additional enhanced vaccination between the ages of 11 and 13. Adults - Your doctor may recommend an enhanced tetanus vaccination if you're 50 or older and haven't been vaccinated in the previous 10 years, if you've been infected, or before you travel. Ask your doctor for advice. Pregnant women - tetanus vaccine can be given to pregnant women. There is no known risk to your unborn child. Women who breastfeed their babies - in general, there is no known risk to your child if you are vaccinated with any vaccine - except yellow fever vaccine - during breastfeeding. Whooping cough can be a serious respiratory infection that spreads very easily (highly contagious). If left untreated, it can be offered from an upper respiratory infection (in the nose, throat and airways) to a lung infection (whooping cough pneumonia). Children with whooping cough may need hospital and may die from infection. Whooping cough spreads through drops in the air containing bacteria. When an infected person sneezes or coughs, others can breathe these drops, or pass them on to anyone who may touch a surface contaminated with bacteria. Whooping cough usually begins with cold-like symptoms and develops into a cough. A bout of cough is often followed by a deep amount of breathing making the 'whoop' sound trait suggested by the name. Coughing can last for a few months. A serious complication of whooping cough is hypoxia in the brain (hypoxia encephalopathy) that can lead to brain damage. Who should be vaccinated? Whooping cough can affect anyone who has not been vaccinated, but children under 6 months of age are at high risk of severe infection because they will not have been infected A full range of vaccines, and will not be completely immune. It is important that people who take care of young infants (for example, parents and grandparents) also have a whooping cough vaccine, to prevent them from transmitting infection to young children who are not completely immune. Immunity to whooping cough decreases over time, so it's important that you and your child get all the recommended enhanced vaccinations. Children in Australia are vaccinated against whooping cough in a common vaccine given as a single bulk. Four vaccines are provided free of charge at different ages as part of the national immunization programme. Adults - the body's immunity against whooping cough infection will be reduced over time (within 6-10 years), so an enhanced dose of the vaccine is recommended for adults: planning the risk of pregnancy from whooping cough infection (for example, health care workers) in contact with young children (e.g., grandparents, childcare workers) 65 years or more who have not had a coughing whooping cough booster in the previous ten years. The national immunization programme does not fund adult vaccination. Pregnant women - Whooping cough vaccine can be given to pregnant women during the third trimester of pregnancy if they are at risk of infection. Women who breastfeed can be given the vaccine. There is no known risk to your unborn child if you have a vaccination. This vaccine protects you from rabies and Australian bat virus (ABLV), a closely related disease. Both diseases are caused by viruses. Although rabies does not occur in Australia, it occurs in other countries. People travelling to Bali and other popular destinations in Asia, Africa, Central and South America should discuss rabies vaccination with your doctor before travelling. Rabies and ABLV are spread in the saliva of animals (e.g., dogs and monkeys) or bats infected with the virus. The virus usually enters the body when you are bitten by an infected person. The bloodstream travels from the wound to the brain, where it causes swelling (inflammation), the characteristic symptoms of rabies that usually appear 3-8 weeks after the infection. Initial symptoms include loss of appetite, fever, muscle pain (muscle pain), fatigue, cough, sore throat, headache, anxiety, agitation, nausea and vomiting. Subsequent symptoms include hyperactivity, confusion, enthusiastic behavior, air allergy (air phobia), fear of drinking water (water phobia), and excessive salivation. ABL virus causes paralysis, delirium, convulsions and death. Almost all of the infection is almost always fatal if symptoms appear. Vaccines containing the inactivated rabies virus are available to prevent these diseases. In Australia, the vaccine will only be given if you are in close contact with, or bitten by, bats. Who should be vaccinated? Rabies vaccine is usually given only to Who are at risk of infection, including people: travel to, stay for more than 1 month in, places where rabies is present occupation means they may come in contact with bats (for example, bat handlers, veterinarians and wildlife officers) people who work with animals in places where rabies exists (for example, veterinarians and wildlife officers) people who work on rabies and lassa virus bats in the laboratory. Adults and children travelling to places where rabies is found should avoid close contact with wild and dweine (including bats). If you or your child is bitten by an animal, seek medical attention immediately. If you have recently been exposed to rabies, or think you have been (for example, because of an animal bite), you should be vaccinated. Even if you've been vaccinated in the past, you may need additional vaccinations if you're bitten. Pregnant Women - Your doctor may recommend that you have rabies vaccination if you are pregnant and considered at risk of infection, and you should travel to countries where rabies is present. Women who breastfeed - If you are breastfeeding and you are travelling to countries where rabies is found, vaccination is recommended. There is no known risk to your child if you are vaccinated with rabies vaccine during breastfeeding. Common side effects of the vaccine - between 1 and 10 in every 100 people may be exposed to these bacillus vaccines such as dead-gerin (BCG) for tuberculosis (TB) ulcer at the injection site (2 to 6 weeks after vaccination) swelling of chickenpox glands (Furicella zo Pain, redness and swelling at the injection site; Mild stomach and intestines (gastrointestinal) problems Of The Headach combined diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough (whooping cough) fever (temperature 38.5°C or higher) redness, swelling and tenderness at the injection site at the injection site; This generally disappears after a few weeks and does not need treatment children may cry and generally feel fine (narrow) fatigue or drowsiness hemophilia influenza Type B (Hib) pain, redness, swelling at the injection site (injection site reactions become milder with subsequent doses) fever (temperature 38.5°C or higher) irritability, crying, crying, crying, hepatitis A redness, swelling and pain at the injection site (temperature 38.5°C or higher) Tiredness-HeadacheFeeling generally fine (malaise) nausea, hepatitis BSA , swelling and pain at the injection site (temperature 38.5°C or higher) mass at the injection site; This generally disappears after a few weeks and doesn't need human treatment. (HPV) fever (temperature 38.5°C or higher) mild headache nauseaorarnum or joint paininfluenzae (flu) fever (temperature 38.5°C or higher) muscle tenderness or weakness (myalgia)soresness, redness and swelling in siteA lump injections at the injection site; This generally disappears after a few weeks and does not need treatmentSide effects may last 1-2 days after vaccination. Side effects may be more severe in children who are younger than 5 years old (compared to older children and adults). Japanese encephalitis soresness, Redness and swelling at the injection site (temperature 38.5°C or higher) muscle pain (muscle pain) measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) fever (temperature 38.5°C or higher) that lasts 2 to 3 daysred swelling glands (red swelling glands) Not infectious) TirednessAlmyCold symptoms such as nose flushing, cough and swollen eyes meningococcal C children may cry and be annoying or generally unhappy (i.e. temperature 38.5°C or higher) pain and redness at the lump injection site in injection site; This generally disappears after a few weeks and does not need treatmentLoss of appetitebrawl (usually in adolescents or adults) pneumococcal pain, redness and swelling at the injection site; This generally disappears after a few weeks and does not need treatmentFever (i.e. temperature 38.5°C or higher) polio fever (temperature 38.5°C or higher) redness, swelling and tenderness at the injection site; This generally disappears after a few weeks and does not need to treat headachedizzinessFeeling generally well (tight) muscle pain (muscle pain) tetanus mass nausea at the injection site; This generally disappears after a few weeks and does not need typhoid treatment common side effects of oral typhoid vaccines include: stomach discomfortnauseaVomitingFishes include common side effects of injectable vaccines: generally feeling well (malaise) fever (i.e. Temperature 38.5°C or higher)Nausea whooping cough (cough) baby may cry more than usual and have irritation DrowsinessRestlessnessPainful, red swelling on the arm or thigh that usually disappears without treatment within 2 to 7 days yellow fever headache salutations (Muscle pain) Nausea diurehink you can learn more about the reactions and risks of a number of common vaccines through the knowledge sharing site about immunization. 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